for delirium (n=11), 1,7% for alcohol withdrawal syndrome (n=11). In the present sample of patients, 64% reported daily tobacco use (mean: 19.2 ± 11.1 cigarettes/day), 60% reported daily alcohol use (mean: 156.1 ± 120.6 grams of alcohol/day), 14% reported daily cannabis use (mean: 6.9 ± 5.7 cigarettes/day), 14% were receiving an opioid agonist treatment (methadone or buprenorphine) for opioid use disorders, 11% were receiving acamprosate or naltrexone treatments for alcohol use disorders, 3% a nicotine replacement therapy or varenicline for nicotine use disorders, 28% presented a personality disorder, in particular antisocial (10%) or borderline personality disorders (8%), 23% presented a depressive disorder, 58% usually received a psychotropic treatment, 44% received benzodiazepine treatments, 22% received antidepressant treatments and 20% received hypnotic treatments.

Conclusions: In the present study, substance abuse, psychiatric comorbidities and personality disorders were common in patients referred in an addiction liaison service in a general academic hospital. The frequency of psychiatric treatments was high in the patients included in the present study. In contrast, the frequency of treatments for alcohol or nicotine use disorders were very low. Screening tobacco use, nicotine replacement therapy, thiamine treatment and alcohol withdrawal prevention should be systematically implemented.

No conflict of interest

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P.0018
Problematic internet use and gaming disorders in Italian students

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Background: Problematic Internet use (PIU) is one of the most common behavioral addictions representing a modern challenge to psychiatry. It is often defined as the difficulty to reduce the use of Internet with severe consequences in daily life such as social, working and academic impairment, isolation and sleep alterations. It may also pose a risk factor for other psychiatric disorders and, because of the sedentary life habits, to obesity. Current evidence suggests that young generations are more vulnerable to the onset of PIU [1], particularly students.

Objectives: The primary aims of this work were to evaluate some features of Internet use, as well as the prevalence of PIU and Internet gaming disorder, through a specific questionnaire developed by us in a sample of high-school and university Italian students. We also explored the possible relationships between the different parameters and the body mass index (BMI), as well as the eventual sex-related differences.

Methods: The present study recruited students of both sexes between 18 and 28 years of age. All the participants received a self-assessment questionnaire named "Questionario sull'Utilizzo delle Nuove Tecnologie" (QUNT), through e-mail invitations. QUNT is composed of two sections, one for demographic data and another including 101 items grouped together to identify a series of factors. Factor scores were calculated as the sum of the scores obtained in each item divided the maximum score in percentage. Statistical analyses included independent T-test, Chi-square analysis and One-Way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's test for post-hoc, all carried out by the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), version 22.

Results: The results showed that 8445 out of a total of 73,411 participants completed the questionnaire with no difference between high school and university students. However, men reported a significantly higher prevalence of PIU (48 % vs 29 %, $p < 0.001$) and Internet gaming disorder (74 % vs 25 %, $p < 0.001$) than women. Again, the QUNT factors were differently distributed in men and women, in people living alone and in people with BMI >25. We identified significant differences in the type of online activities: men were more involved in recreational activities, while women seemed to be more interested in social ones (instant messaging and social networks). Comparative analysis between QUNT factors scores and the four BMI categories demonstrated that the greater the BMI the greater the score of some factors was.

Conclusions: The findings of our study indicate that the use of Internet through new technologies may go far beyond its real utility among Italian students, with some differences related to the sex. Men seem to be more interested in using Internet for entertainment and passing time, whether women seem to be more attracted to the social side. Male gender represents a risk factor for developing PIU. Moreover, Internet use might also represent a vulnerability factor for weight gain and obesity in young people.

No conflict of interest

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P.0019

Alcohol use increase in polysubstance users during quarantine related to SARS-Cov2 infection-19

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Introduction A quarantine related to the spread of coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 was mandatory in France from March 17 to May 10, 2020. This quarantine could have psychological consequences on general population and vulnerable people such as substances users [1]. Anticipated consequences of behavioral changes related to substance use in context of quarantine have emerged in literature [2]. Changes in substances use could led to an increase of health issues such as mortality due to overdose notably [3]. Some authors suggested that quarantine related to covid-19 pandemic could increase alcohol use [4,5]. The objective of this study was to assess the frequency of polysubstance users who have increased their alcohol use and determine risk factors for these changes.

Methods: An anonymous Internet-based cross-sectional survey was conducted between April 8 and May 10, 2020. Participants were recruited via posts and Internet messages on a French online Forum related to drug use (www.psychoactif.org). This website is a forum dedicated to harm reduction and information on psychoactive drugs and lead by volunteers. We included participants that reported at least the use of two substances including alcohol. Only French citizen living on French territories were included Since 30 % of visitors on psychoactif web site are living in others francophone countries, we excluded them, due to different quarantine conditions between countries. Study variables were collected by using a questionnaire designed for the present study. Declarative data from this survey questions included socio demographical informations and questions on quarantine conditions notably number of days of quarantine and quarantine domestic conditions. Participants were asked on questions pertaining to use of alcohol ("Since the beginning of the quarantine, have you increased, diminished, quitted or maintained your alcohol consumption). Current alcohol use was examined using the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test Consumption (AUDIT). Alcohol craving during quarantine was assessed using Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS), and Depressive and anxiety symptoms were assessed using Hospital Depression and Anxiety scale (HAD). Substances use and medication use were reported. The rates of users were presented with 95% confidence intervals (CI) and the associations of demographic or clinical variables with alcohol increase were assessed using odds ratios (OR) with 95% CI from a multivariate logistic regression.

Results: 1310 polysubstance users completed the survey. A total of 974 (74.3%, [95%CI, 72.2-76.4]) participants reported alcohol use of whom 405 participants (41.6 %, [IC95 38.5-44.7]) reported an increase in alcohol use since the start of quarantine. Odds of alcohol use increase was higher for participants with married/domestic partnership (OR, 1.8 [95%CI, 1.4- 2.5]), and those with HAD scores higher than 7 (OR, 1.7 [95%CI, 1.2-2.3]), AUDIT scores lower than 8 (OR, 2.0 [95%CI, 1.4-2.8]), and OCDS scores greater than 7(IQR) (OR, 3.2 [95%CI, 2.3 - 4.5]). Odds of alcohol use increase was higher for psychostimulant users (OR, 1.7 [95%CI, 1.3 -2.5]).

Conclusion: Prevention on the emergence of alcohol use disorders in light and moderate drinkers during quarantine should be considered by health policies and target specifically polysubstance users who reported psychostimulant use, higher levels of alcohol craving, anxiety and depression.

No conflict of interest

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P.0020

Clinical characteristics of patients receiving methadone or buprenorphine maintenance in liaison-psychiatry in emergency departments

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